

WE RECOGNIZE POLAND

Lansing Sends Greetings to Paderewski as Pro- visional President.

RIVALS BEFORE THE COUNCIL

Big Five Hear the Claims Put Forward by Czech and Polish Spokesmen.

TOLD TO END HOSTILITIES

This Action Followed Recent Warning to All Warring Claimants of Territory.

By ERNEST MARSHALL.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Interrupting the consideration of the disposal of the German colonial possessions the Supreme Council of Ten this morning had before them the situation in Poland, which represents some urgent features. Evidence was given by Dmowski and Pilotz on behalf of the Polish committee.

There are three orders of fact to be noted, the political, military, and economic. In the first respect the agreement of Paderewski and General Pilsudski brought about an internal truce which it is hoped the elections and the meetings of the Constituent Assembly will confirm, but there are something like 5,000,000 Poles in the Posen region, still occupied by Germany, who will not be able to vote, and it is only in the western part of Galicia that elections can take place.

For their military needs the Poles ask for the transport of the 40,000 Polish troops, hitherto retained in France and for certain aid in armament and equipment. They think that they will then be able to put 300,000 to 400,000 men in the field, if necessary, and can deal with any danger on either the Bolshevik or the German side. From the allied point of view, however, it is also necessary to be sure that the Poles will not be undertaking military adventures on their own account.

The economic outlook is very disturbing. In Lodz there were in 1917 only 2,400 births, as compared with over 18,000 in 1913. In the Warsaw district in the same year there were nearly twice as many deaths as births.

The number of cattle and pigs in the country has been reduced by half by the German, Russian, Austrian, and native requisitions, and the agricultural output has fallen as much.

War and deprivation have resulted in epidemics of cholera, typhus, smallpox, and skin diseases. Clothing of all sorts is lacking, children being the chief sufferers.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Supreme Council today, besides hearing the Polish Delegates Dmowski and Pilotz, received the Czechoslovak Delegates Kramarz and Benes. The main desire of the Council was to hear the Poles and Czechoslovaks concerning the warfare which is now going on between them along the Silesian frontier.

This clash between the military forces of the two countries is regarded as contrary to the recent warning given by the Council against the occupation of territory by force.

The delegates of the two countries were invited to explain the hostilities and take measures to abate them.

The Polish Commission, which is planning to depart for Warsaw early in February, comprises Generals Montbena and Rombl, Italians; General Louis Botha and Siresme W. Howard, British; General Niesel, G. Velten, Consul General at Warsaw, and M. Noulens, former Ambassador to Russia, French, and Major Gen. Francis J. Kernan and Professor Robert H. Lord, Americans.

Recognized by America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. — President Wilson has extended full recognition to the new Polish Government under the Premiership of Ignace Paderewski. Disclosure of the President's action was made by the State Department today when it issued this announcement:

The Provisional Polish Government is accorded complete recognition in a telegram which Secretary Lansing has sent Ignace Paderewski by direction of President Wilson. The message extending this full recognition follows:

"The President of the United States directs me to extend to you as Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Polish Gov-

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The New York Times

Published: January 30, 1919

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ernment his sincere wishes for your success in the high office which you have assumed, and his earnest hope that the Government of which you are a part will bring prosperity to the Republic of Poland.

"It is my privilege to extend to you at this time my personal greetings, and officially assure you that it will be a source of gratification to enter into official relations with you at the earliest opportunity, and to render to your country such aid as is possible at this time as it enters upon a new cycle of independent life will be in full accord with that spirit of friendliness which has in the past animated the American people in their relations with your countrymen."

Poles Here Cable Thanks.

Polish national leaders tonight declared that the Polish portion of the population of the United States would give itself over to general rejoicing over the action taken by the President and Secretary Lansing. A message was sent to Paris by national Polish leaders here thanking President Wilson for his recognition of the Paderewski Government. In the name of the National Polish Department of America this statement was issued tonight by James C. White, Director of the National Polish Bureau:

"President Wilson's recognition of the Polish Government under the Premiership of Paderewski, is an act fully consonant with the high ideals with which America entered the war and with the ideals which have actuated the President from the beginning.

"To President Wilson belongs the credit of having on Jan. 22, 1917, broken the silence which surrounded the Polish problem, and which threatened to make it an affair of internal Russian administration by a declaration which echoed around the world that there must be an independent Polish State.

"Since that memorable declaration, the President has repeatedly made known both his aspirations and ideals with regard to the future and the independence of Poland, and it is with pride that we remember that he made the independence of Poland with access to the sea one of the fourteen peace principles on which the great peace to come is to be predicated.

"For these reasons it is a matter of supreme pride that once again we hear from his lips the official words of recognition of the Polish State. He has done a great honor to Poland and to Paderewski. He has lifted up the people of Poland, who, though often cast down, have never wavered in their confidence in the sincerity and integrity of the pledges made for Polish freedom by America and the representatives of the allied nations.

"He has also cheered the hearts of the great Polish immigration in the United States, which from the beginning of the war has sought to serve America with patriotism, with enthusiasm, and with real sacrifice, and yet, without any division of its loyalty, because from the first the men and women of Polish birth and blood have appreciated that in making a victorious United States they were making a free Poland, and that a free Poland would also mean a more secure United States, free from war and rumors of war.

"Once again we desire to express, in this hour of triumph, our great, overwhelming obligation to Paderewski, who today sits in the Premiership of Poland. To us was given the privilege during the last three years to work with him and for him, to watch the unfolding of his dreams for the rebuilding of a real Polish republic. Our confidence in him has never wavered.

"To the Americans of all classes, to the American newspapers, to American publicists who listened to our cry when our voices were as one crying in the wilderness, and who gave us aid, we extend our deepest appreciation. The new Poland we desire, and the only Poland that Paderewski will consider, will be a free, a true Poland, with absolute equality and opportunity for all its inhabitants."

The New York Times

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